

BULGAR RETREAT BECOMES A ROUT; ARMY IS CRUSHED

Servians At One Point Three Miles From Bulgarian Frontier

MARCH ON PRILEP

Allied Forces Are 25 Miles From Enemy Base And Advancing Rapidly

VARDAR CROSSED

Bulgarians Go To Pieces And Units Surrender As A Whole

(French Wireless) Lyons, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Bulgarian retreat is changing into a rout and it is a great victory which the Allied armies under the command of General Franchet D'Esperance are attaining.

The sudden advance in the center on the Vardar, which now amounts to 65 kilometers in one week, obliged the enemy to retreat on a front of 150 kilometers which separates Monastir from Lake Doiran.

Prilep is threatened as well as the Gully of Babuna. The Allies are on the borders of the Vardar between Grodsko and Demio Kapou and have crossed the river in many places. Gulegvel has been taken. The retreat is taking place in the greatest disorder. The valleys and gullies are filled with columns of troops and convoys which are retreating under the continuous bombardment of the Allied aviators. The booty is considerable; at Grodsko especially, where the railway of Vardar has been cut, three whole trains with two big guns have been taken.

Bulgarians Going To Pieces

The morale of the Bulgarian army is going to pieces in consequence of this defeat. Whole regiments are throwing down their arms and surrendering. One regiment has been decimated by German machine gunners who were embodied with them. On the other hand lack of communication prevents the rationing of the Bulgarian troops whose situation becomes more and more precarious.

On the contrary the Allied armies, full of enthusiasm through their success, show an extraordinary dash and their advance continues victoriously on the whole front.

Northeast of Monastir we have reached the line Mogile-Kanikartsa-Kalyani while the Servians are marching on Prilep and Babuna Pass and have reached the Vardar from Demir-Kapou to Gradisko, where some of their detachments have already crossed the river.

Allies At Lake Doiran

On the right bank in the valley of the Vardar the Allies are beyond the line of the river Koynovo while on the left bank they have carried Ghevgheli and also the whole of the first enemy line as far as Lake Doiran. The Bulgarian rearguards are endeavoring to stem the pursuit.

Enemy columns on the roads in the region of Monastir to Krushevo and Prilep are fleeing in indescribable disorder under the incessant fire of our anti-aircraft. Numerous villages and dumps are burning. Some prisoners and guns and an enormous booty have been captured, including two long range guns.

Some of the demoralized Bulgarian troops flung down their arms and fled.

The advance of the Allies continues on the whole front of attack.

Prilep Is Threatened

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, September 24.—With regard to Macedonia the swift advance of the Allies threatens Prilep and also the famous Babuna Pass.

As an instance of the disorderly retreat of the Bulgarians, two battalions of the latter, all throwing down their arms, had machine-guns turned on them by some German troops.

Owing to the cutting of their communications the Bularians are famished.

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Germans Force Civilians To Leave Cambrai; British And French Move Forward

Haig A Mile And A Third From Le Catelet; French Reach The Oise Northward Of La Fere

(French Wireless)

Lyon, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Local operations commenced on September 23 have once more turned to the advantage of the Allies. The British troops continue to advance west of Le Catelet from which they are now one and a third kilometers distant. French troops south of St. Quentin have taken the fort and village of Vendeuil and are on the borders of the Oise on the front between Vendeuil and Travecy.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 24.—A semi-official communiqué emphasizes that the local actions to which the fighting on the West front was limited on Monday are merely an interlude prior to the imminent resumption of more important operations.

These local actions have been very successful, the British having made important progress west of Le Catelet while the French south of St. Quentin by the capture of Vendeuil and their progress on the Oise threatened La Fere with envelopment from the north. These successes are useful as the bases for subsequent operations.

Civilians Driven From Cambrai

Paris, September 23.—The Germans have evacuated civilians from Cambrai amid scenes of disorder and

pillage and even of mutinies among the military.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

In the region south of St. Quentin we continued to advance yesterday evening and last night. We penetrated the woods north of Ly-Fontaine, carried the fort and village of Vendeuil and pushed on here to the Oise.

Our reconnaissances took prisoners north of the Aisne and in Champagne towards Butte-du-Mesnil.

We repulsed enemy raids north of the Vesle and the Vesges.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

Southwards of St. Quentin we reached the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy.

British Report Successes

London, September 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

Last night we attacked from a point below Villers-Guislain and attained our object, taking over a hundred prisoners. Fighting was resumed in this region this morning and we are following up the advantage we gained.

North of the Scarpe we have made good progress near Oppy, the point of junction of the switch line with

(Continued on Page 12)

BERLIN OFFERS TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO SPAIN

MR. DUNCAN BROWNE DROWNED IN WHANGPOO

Will Hand Over Seven Interned Ships And Respect Spanish Flag

Clerk of Works at Shanghai Land Investment Company Swept Before Peking Road Pontoon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 24.—The San Sebastian correspondent of the Times, in a message dated the 19th, states that, on the personal intervention of the Queen-Mother, the German Government has offered to hand over seven interned ships and to respect the Spanish flag at sea provided it is flown on ships exclusively engaged in the Spanish trade.

American Co. To Hold Initial Encampment

Volunteers In Camp At Rifle Range From Tomorrow Until Monday

The American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, will hold its initial encampment at the Rifle Range from tomorrow until Monday. Members who are unable to go to camp must be present at the annual rifle meeting when the volunteers will shoot their S.V.C. qualifications.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge; Judge Charles S. Lebinger of the United States Court for China; Major T. E. Trueman, commander of the S.V.C., and others will be guests of the American Company at tiffin Sunday and the annual competition for the American Company cup will follow the tiffin.

The cup is a perpetual challenge trophy. Teams of the three best shots selected from each unit of the defense force will compete. Some 15 teams are already entered.

The campaign for recruits for the American Company has been disappointing and the harvest from the recent efforts was inadequate to fill the ranks to the desired extent. An attempt has been made to recruit Shanghai Americans so that the Company would be of sufficient strength to include the manning of a machine-gun. This has been a failure. After the encampment additional efforts will be made to include all Americans under 25 years of age in the roster of the Company.

Considerable local trouble with many telephones recently, Mr. Oberg said, was due to a heavy electric storm which had dissolved the copper wiring in the house connections. This deficiency, however, was being remedied as rapidly as located.

Officials of the company state that they are satisfied that the operating staff are hardworking and conscientious in their efforts to give prompt efficient service and ask that subscribers be patient until it is possible to secure the needed equipment for relieving the overworked system.

Thus giving several thousand people another reason for desiring the Kaiser's early internment.

JAPANESE ASSAULT AT AIGUN CAUSES PROTEST

Customs Will Hold Up Japanese Goods While Staff Is Molested

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 24.—The Customs Commissioner at Harbin has protested to the Japanese Consul regarding the Aigun affair and has informed the Japanese Consul that it is impossible to pass further Japanese goods through the Customs unless the staff is protected against interference.

France And Russia Consent To Embargo

Japan Alone Withholds Approval Of Ban On Silver Exports From China

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 25.—Russian and French Legations have agreed on behalf of their respective governments on the embargo of the export of silver and therefore the Japanese are the only nation outstanding.

Accept Resignation Of Von Helfferich

Germany Relieves Representative To Russia Of His Post After Flight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 23.—The resignation of Dr. von Helfferich from the post of German representative to Russia has been accepted.

It is recalled that Dr. von Helfferich subsequent to the assassination of Count von Mirbach went to Moscow and fled from that city after a few days.

(Continued on Page 12)

And He Is Generally So Talkative!



—Darling, in The New York Tribune

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE TELEPHONES?

C'est La Guerre, Answers General Manager In Reply To Numerous Complaints

"C'est la guerre!"

Blamed for most of the ills the world has fallen heir to during the past four years, yet another and a new grievance may be charged up to the great conflict. It is the underlying and fundamental cause for much of the exasperation and hair-tearing indulged in of recent months by local telephone subscribers, according to officials of the telephone company.

In view of the many complaints regarding the telephone service which have been received recently

by THE CHINA PRESS inquiry was made as to possible causes for the "kicks" and the reply was that the war, which has so tied up commercial industries, is holding up shipment of equipment needed to relieve the congestion on the local phone exchanges.

The latest move in the peace offensive is indicated in a message from Amsterdam which states that great prominence is being given in the German press to a scheme for a League of Nations outlined by the leader of the Center Party, Herr Erzberger, in a book which will shortly be published.

The draft constitution is prepared for the establishment of a League of Nations immediately Germany, Great Britain, France, United States and Russia announce their adhesion. It is to have its seat at the Hague, where an International Bureau will conduct business, controlled by an Administrative Council presided over by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The scheme provides that the league shall guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State belonging to the League and undisturbed possession of their colonies while the states outside the League whose governments proclaim their neutrality will be recognized as permanently neutral. All states and colonies in Africa are to be perpetually neutral.

The scheme provides for obligatory arbitration, the reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, the recognition of the freedom of the seas and the members of the League renounce raising troops in their colonies. For ten years after the foundation of the League, the surplus raw material of each state is to be divided with the other states.

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prising a ration strength of 100,000 men. He has already practically annihilated two of the armies.

The Turkish hold on the Hedjaz, including the closely beleaguered garrison at Medina, depends upon their ability to maintain their present position, while the Turkish garrison in Asir and Yemen will be irrevocably cut off from Europe by its failure. It is here that the help of Britain's Arab allies will be felt. They have already cut the Turkish communications with the North both above and below Deraa.

German General Barely Escapes
General Liman von Sanders escaped the net by a narrow margin of six hours.

The number of Turks taken prisoner during the last twelve months totals over 50,000.

One of the most remarkable facts of Sir Edmund Allenby's achievement is the reorganisation he has effected since the German offensive on the West front on March 22, which necessitated the withdrawal to France of part of General Allenby's force. It is a source of very great satisfaction to the Empire that the Indian troops had such a large share in this far-reaching victory. Their striking power and maneuvering capacity which has been developed under such able leadership was extremely noteworthy.

Enemy Quickly Demoralised

Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in Palestine reports:

The rapidity and completeness of Sir Edmund Allenby's achievement almost gives a misleading impression of its magnitude.

The Turks were preparing to winter in their lines which were of exceptional strength, consisting of at least three lines of well-dug trenches and strongly wired redoubts and abundant artillery and machine-guns, but the complete surprise, coupled with General Allenby's boldness and the mobility of our forces, completely demoralised the Turks.

All our movements worked with clock-work regularity and without a single hitch anywhere. The enemy raised Indian troops behaved splendidly and showed steadfastness combined with the finest dash. The London troops with whom the Indians were brigaded on the extreme left lived up to their splendid reputation and were the first through the Turkish lines. A remarkable fact was that we reached Tulkarem the same afternoon within a minute of the time predicted.

Turks Scatter In Hills

Small parties of the enemy are still wandering in the hills and are anxious to surrender. Sixty Turks entrenched in a village near Nablus surrendered on the appearance of an intelligence officer with his Sikh bairman.

The Turks in the valley of the Jordan appeared ignorant of the fate of their armies in Palestine until our mounted men today reached Jisr-ed-Damieh and, crossing the river, took 200 prisoners.

The stream of fugitives along the Jisr-ed-Damieh Road to the Jordan was very heavily bombed by our airmen and numbers of the enemy turned back, preferring to surrender than to face the terrible ordeal.

Our advanced guards have occupied Sefturis and Kefrka, north of Nazareth.

London, September 23.—It transpires that General Liman von Sanders barely escaped from Mount Tabor, where he was directing the resistance of the Turks in Palestine.

Armageddon For Turks

London, September 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in Palestine on Saturday reports:

In and around the plain of Esdraelon the Turks have found their Armageddon. A large proportion of the Turkish army in Palestine has been accounted for and for the remainder on the other side of Jordan there is little prospect of escape.

The Turkish forces on the west side of Jordan consisted of the 7th and 8th armies, commanded respectively by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Devad Pasha. These two armies have suffered a heavy defeat. General Allenby's lightning stroke, coupled with the astounding mobility of our troops, has entrapped the Turks in a regular net of British troops and Turkey has suffered a blow from which it will be difficult for her to recover. Even could she find the men, it would be impossible to replace the losses of material. This defeat may have a far-reaching effect on the general situation in the Turkish army and especially on the political situation in Constantinople, where a strong propaganda against the Young Turk Committee and the Germans has lately been making important progress.

It was the cavalry which enabled us to exploit the success of our infantry to the uttermost. Sir Edmund Allenby commands one of the finest forces of cavalry in this war, including both horsemen from Australia and New Zealand and some of the best Indian horse. Their mobility has been the bane of the enemy of converting his defeat into a rout.

Three groups of cavalry, besides a small force and some French horse, participated in the operations.

When the cavalry reached Nazareth they found General Liman von Sanders, the German Command-in-Chief, had decamped the previous

sweating with his papers. The troops at Nazareth offered some resistance which was quickly overcome and 2,000 prisoners were taken, including 200 German technical troops. The tracks over the mountain into the Plain of Esdraelon were so bad that the cavalry were compelled to leave their horse-guns behind. This group comprised Sherwood Rangers and Indian Imperial Service Cavalry.

Cavalry In Brilliant Charge

The second group composed of Yeomanry and Indian Lancers followed a more easterly course and penetrated to the plains by a long and narrow pass which should have provided an almost insurmountable obstacle. The opposition of the enemy, however, was brushed aside and 400 prisoners captured. Entering the plain this body of cavalry was exposed to rifle and machine-gun fire. A battalion of Turkish infantry which was escaping towards Nazareth was charged by the Indian Lancers, who killed or wounded a couple of hundred and took the remaining 400 prisoners. This body reached Afula early in the morning, where it captured an immense booty and another 1,500 prisoners. The booty included two made-up trains, six locomotives and forty coaches. Detachments of this force continued to advance and occupied Beisan the same evening, bagging another thousand prisoners, and also the important bridge across the Jordan southward of Lake Tiberias.

The third group, consisting chiefly of the Australian Light Horse, started further in the rear and, after reaching the plain, descended to the Jenin road. The Australians, who were newly armed with swords instead of rifles and bayonets, had an opportunity of using their new weapons, greatly to their satisfaction. They charged and sabered a Turkish battalion in some trenches, where they took a thousand prisoners.

To the smaller groups, chiefly composed of Australian troops, fell the honor of occupying Nablus amidst the remarkable cheer of the Turkish wounded and the professed satisfaction of the population.

One good feature of the liberated region is that there is little distress and the people are hurrying back to their homes, most of which are undamaged.

The roads near Nablus bear terrible evidence of the efficacy of the bombing of our aviators. The inhabitants state that the Turks feared our planes more than the devil.

Judge C. S. Lobingier Will Head Red Cross

Is Named As Field Representative For China, Succeeding Mr. Julian Arnold, Resigned

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court has been designated Field Representative for China of the American Red Cross, succeeding Mr. Julian Arnold who resigned the post.

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SENATE RECEIVES GIFT FOR JOFFRE'S RECEPTION

Ambassador Presents Vases On Behalf Of The French Government

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—

Ambassador Jusserand of France has presented the Senate, on behalf of the French Government, two handsome vases in appreciation of the reception given by the Senate to former Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre.

The Ambassador said that the nations fighting Germany now feel that they are moving toward the end of the war when the German power for evil will have been crushed.

The messages must be directed "via Eastern," must be plainly addressed, written in plain English and must contain information of entirely personal character. They should be handed in before midnight Saturday and are deliverable on the following Tuesday. Telegrams to or from France and Belgium will be sent by post between London and France. The messages are accepted at sender's risk and no subsequent inquiry will be undertaken.

In addressing telegrams to Expeditionary force members in the army the regimental number, rank or name should be given, the squadron, battery or company and the regiment or other unit, with the name of the country in which the force concerned is operating, or in the case of troops, etc., not with the expeditionary forces, the name of the place where stationed. For the navy, including Royal Marines, the Christian and surname, rank and rating should be given, together with the official or divisional number, and name of ship or establishment.

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U.S. TO FEED 10,000,000 IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Pians Laid For Relief For Allied Subjects In Occupied Districts

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—

Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announces that ten million inhabitants of the German occupied portions of France will be supplied with food during the next twelve months. This program requires the expenditure of \$200,000 which will be supplied through an extension of credit to France and Belgium to cover the purchases of foodstuffs in the United States.

High Command Scores An All-Around Blank

Von Sanders Licked In Palestine; Scholtz And Von Steiben Ditto In Balkans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 24.—French newspapers emphasize that it was the German High Command which has been beaten in Palestine, since General Liman von Sanders commanded the Turks in Palestine while the Balkan front was under the direction of General Scholtz and one of the defeated Bulgarian armies was commanded by General von Steinbein. Apparently General Scholtz ordered the Bulgarians to retreat too late. His failure is calculated to embitter the relations between Germany and Bulgaria to a marked degree.

To the smaller groups, chiefly composed of Australian troops, fell the honor of occupying Nablus amidst the remarkable cheer of the Turkish wounded and the professed satisfaction of the population.

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COUNSEL IN WORDY TILT DURING SLANDER HEARING

Attorneys Hadley And Master Clash At Mixed Court In Dobkin Case

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20,000 Non-Fighting Allied Seamen Dead By German U-Boats

Seamen And Firemen's Union Endorses Plan To Boycott Teutons And Their Goods

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, September 23.—At a lecture here Mr. Havelock Wilson, the president of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, stated that 20,000 non-combatant Allied seamen, including 15,000 British, have been murdered by the submarine pirates.

The meeting passed a resolution approving of the decision of British seamen to boycott all Germans and German products.

The verbal altercation occurred during cross-examination by Mr. F. W. Hadley of one of the Chinese witness.

Mr. Hadley asked the witness had been involved in the cargo shipment, would have their names struck off unless they told how the goods had been examined. Mr. Hadley turned to Mr. R. F. C. Master, counsel for the defendant, and remarked that this was evidence out of the mouth of the defense's own witness that threats had been used.

"That is not so," replied Mr. Master and repeated that it was a lie.

Mr. Hadley appealed to the court and said he must object to proceeding until the court asked Mr. Master to conduct his case in a proper way and to apologize. Mr. Master said he was sorry, but that Mr. Hadley had misunderstood and that he had not meant to say that Mr. Hadley was not correct. The court asked Mr. Hadley if he was satisfied to go on and wished Mr. Master to apologize. Mr. Master said that he would apologize and asked Mr. Hadley if he were satisfied.

"Will you do it again?" asked Mr. Hadley.

"No," replied Mr. Master. "Now are you satisfied?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hadley, "but if you do it again I'll have to do something to stop you, and I think I can."

The case then proceeded. Two further Chinese witnesses for the defense were examined at yesterday's hearing, giving testimony similar to that given by the defendant on the previous day. The case was continued.

Help Win the War! Buy a Liberty Bond!

A campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds in China will begin on September 28 and continue until October 17, ending here a few days before the close of the drive in America so that time will be given to cable the result to Washington and secure an allotment of the bonds purchased here.

The present bond issue is for G. \$6,000,000,000. The bonds will be in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They will bear interest at $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ payable semi-annually.

Send your order to
one of these places



American Express Co., American-Oriental Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Bank of Taiwan, Banque de L'Indo Chine, Banque Industrielle de Chine, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, International Bank, Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, U. S. Postal Agency, Yokohama Specie Bank.

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China's New Constitution And International Problems

China's New Constitution and International Problems. By M. T. Z. Tyau. Commercial Press, Shanghai. \$5.00 Mex.

One reads Dr. Tyau's latest book with a feeling of tragedy. There is about it the pathos of what might have been. In the contrast between the time of its writing and that of its publication stands revealed all the disappointment, futility and shabbiness of this last disgraceful year in China's history.

Half the book is devoted to an analysis of China's "new constitution." When it was written Li Yuan-hung was President, Parliament was sitting, the draft of the revised constitution was nearing completion and the hope was fair of a stable government and some of that rebirth of which we have thought so much since 1911. It is this constitution, then so confidently expected to serve as the first permanent charter of the Republic of China, that Dr. Tyau analyzes.

From that constitution, from anything even approaching anything so regular, so lawful, so much a promise of hope as a constitution, China has since drifted whole ages and leagues remote. Since that time the Tuchuns without sanction of law or reason have invaded Peking, dissolved Parliament, unseated Li Yuan-hung and prepared the way for Chang Hsun's nine-day burlesque monarchy. The wriggling and spineless Feng has become President and the pig-headed and stupid Tuan Chi-jui Premier. An orgy of treason and corruption let loose by the Tuan junta has pawned away a large part of the nation's patrimony to another Power for private profits and party gains. So-called civil war has divided the country, with one pseudo-government sitting in Peking and another pseudo-government in Canton. The nation has been split up into so many satrapies under the devastating sway of semi-military bandit chiefs. Pillage, brigandage, piracy, wholesale looting and murdering have impoverished whole provinces. And now we have the openly and flagrantly bought parliament sitting in Peking and its quasi-election of Hsu Shih-chang as President and the rump parliament sitting in Canton and another President to be elected there, and altogether as little hope for the coming year as there has been in the past. It is for these reasons that Dr. Tyau's analysis of the never-existing constitution is so academic and unreal. To talk of the merits and demerits of that constitution now is irony in the superlative.

This is not, however, to disparage Dr. Tyau's work. It is not his fault that the realities have turned to mock hope. His book is characterized by that thorough scholarship, clear reasoning and high principle that have given his voice authority in matters of international law and politics in the Far East. And he makes constructive contributions in his suggestions for what may eventually be a constitution. If ever China again turns its footsteps in the path of order sufficiently to consider a constitution the framers of that document will study Dr. Tyau's pre-

sent book with profit. He brings to it a knowledge of the systems of government of all the nations in which representative government exists. He applies that knowledge with a fair recognition of what conditions in China are and how those conditions modify policies. He goes to the root of the problem of political reconstruction in China by emphasizing the necessity of a well thought out division of powers between the central government and the provinces.

The second half of the book is of more practical interest. It deals with the diplomatic relations between China and Powers growing out of the war and the problems those relations pose for the future. It shows with singular clarity and dwells with justifiable emphasis on the fundamental rights and wrongs of the Tsingtao adventure, the unredressed wrong to China involved in that adventure. The violation of China's rights by Japan growing out of that siege the author sums up briefly and cogently and though the staunchest of pro-Allies he forcefully presents the case for the settlement of that account.

He gives also a concise sketch of the problems growing out of the breach with Germany and effectively marshals authority to dispose of the Germans' contention that they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Dutch consular and diplomatic authorities in China instead of the Chinese. He closes with an analysis of the treaties between China and the foreign Powers and their need for revision. This of course brings in the issue of extra-territoriality and the return of foreign concessions to China, and lesser matters like the abandonment of foreign post offices, the removal of the Legation Guards, the revision of tariff, the difficulties of special protection for foreigners in China, more severe restrictions on passports and the like. Here again realities arise to mock. To talk of these things when China has been the last year is irony. When China really gives earnest of the ability to govern, when its law is administered not by bandit chiefs but by responsible and at least fairly honest officials, then the world can think of returning to China that sovereignty that extra-territoriality undeniably abrogates; and no friend of China will stand in China's way. But that, too, is farce and ages remote—however effective the case Dr. Tyau makes out.

It is for the future then that Dr. Tyau's book is of greatest value. If that future is as bright as all friends of China hope it will be, however impossible it seems now, New China will owe a debt to Dr. Tyau.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that THE CHINA PRESS welcomes this book, since many chapters of it THE CHINA PRESS had the honor of first publishing.

MINNIGLEN
Minnigan. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. With frontispieces. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 (gold) net.

A love story of the present day, not a tale of the Restoration period or of Georgian England, this new novel by Agnes and Egerton Castle is, nevertheless, rather closely related to their other books. The principal characters are of course extremely aristocratic personages, the Castles, like Mrs. Waterbrook having a decided weakness for "blood." The heroine, Anne Joscelyn, is poor, proud, highborn, and, of course,

graceful, gracious, and lovely to look upon; the hero, Allan McClurg of Minnigan in the Scottish highlands, is a patrician impeccable, and very aristocratic young man, far too virtuous to be able to endure modern life or modern society. Then there is Lady Grizell Kennedy, Allan's aunt, a quaint, intelligent, and charming lady who has learned the value of work.

The tale opens in the highlands, at Glenorchy Castle, the modern and very showy residence of the very rich and very vulgar Lord Weyford of Millbridge, who was formerly Warren Hanks, and who, for all his acquisition of rank, has not yet acquired a proper number of "aitches." A house party has been assembled at Glenorchy, which includes Anne Joscelyn, last of a noble and now very impudent family, who thoroughly despises her hosts but likes their opera box.

The son and heir of the house, Sidney Hanks, is very much in love with Anne, his family are ready to welcome her, and she, being 23 and finding that her time is limited, is endeavoring to bring herself to accept him—and them—when she wanders out on the moors and is lost in a white mist. Night comes on, and she is very greatly alarmed. From this unpleasant predicament she is rescued by a truly remarkable individual, of whose face she catches only one brief glimpse, and who discourses with her upon the subject of her soul; after which the mere thought of Sidney Hanks is undurable. She leaves Glenorchy Castle, having previously been told that her rescuer was Allen McClurg of Minnigan. They have an encounter at the railroad station, which increases her desire and determination to become better acquainted with him. This she presently accomplishes, and her love story of course follows—a love story which comes perilously near ending in disaster and that through a discovery which is quite as much of a surprise to the reader as to any

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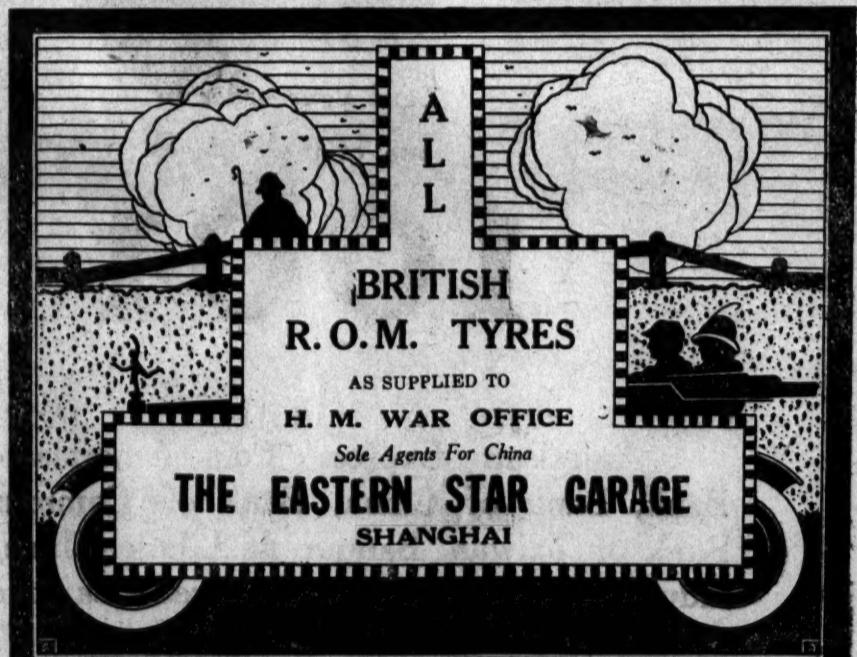
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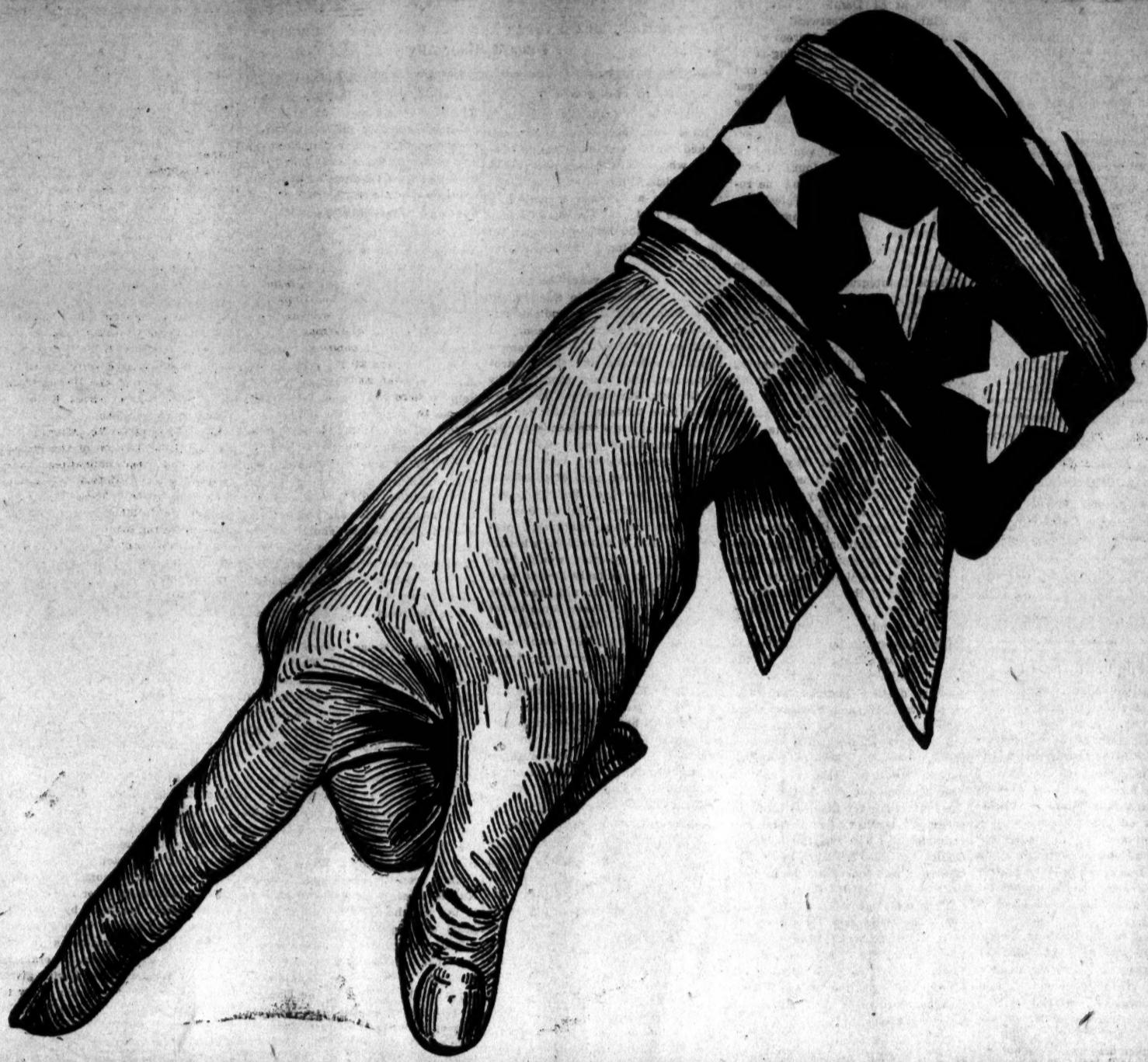
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Bringing Up Father



Anecdotes Of War, Serious And Frivolous

Correspondent Back From The Front Tells Of Incidents Which Lighten The Gloom, And Of Others Which Bring Home The Heartbreak Of France

By William H. Crawford (New York Times)
Even grim war is not all dark. It is neither all sunshine nor shadows; mostly gloomy shadows, but interwoven with some bright spots; therefore, to make a true picture, I must mix them, telling you an

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incident that will make your blood boil, (if I can tell it well enough), and then one that will make you smile. No, a better scheme is, to put the lighter ones first and the blood-boilers at the end. Those who like the sunshine can read to the middle of the story, while those that take their joys sadly can start where the others left off.

Following this plan, they are not told chronologically, nor are all the scenes laid in France. They jump from Vienna to the parts of Belgium now held by Germany, to Paris, and to the French front-line trenches.

One day a well-known American correspondent and I were on the Paris express coming from the Belgian front. The accommodations, never very good, were abominable. We were not allowed to take a whole carriage, but had to share ours with any one who saw fit to occupy it with us.

When we were about three hours from Paris, two charming French maidens took the vacant seats. The younger was about 18, and the older and more sedate sister was possibly 25. We were holding an animated discussion, and, therefore, paid very little attention to our fellow-travelers. We could see that they were covertly looking at some illustrated American magazines lying on the seat beside us.

The younger of the girls said, in French: "There are some fashion pictures in that book that I would like to look at." Her sister answered, under her breath, "Marie, be careful! the gentlemen may understand French." I was just on the point of offering her the magazine, when she replied, with an impish toss of her head, "Humph, they are nothing but American tourists. Don't you know Americans are so provincial that none of them can talk anything but English."

The older sister was horrified. She eyed us closely to see whether we understood. I kept my magazines, and secretly nudged my friend to pretend ignorance, in order to see what they would say about us. The old saw, "An eavesdropper never hears any good of himself," was fully exemplified, for when we failed to notice their remarks she replied:

"Yes, you are right, cherie; they don't understand. They haven't noticed our remarks at all!" Then they immediately and gleefully entered into a discussion of the relative merits and demerits of the two innocent victims sitting opposite to them. Marie glibly announced, "I like the younger man best, he is so stylishly dressed and so handsome. See the bald headed chap, (that's me), he needs a shave and his collar is dirty."

My champion replied, "He has more sense than the other fellow ever will have. Listen to Bear Brummel's conversation. Can't you tell that he is a blockhead. He is nothing but an empty headed rup."

We had learned in a few minutes that he was a fool and that I was a slob, and we learned a great many other things about ourselves that we never knew before, for they continued their critical dissection of us until we reached Paris. When the transfer man came to the carriage and asked where our baggage was to be sent, I told him in French that we were going to the Hotel d'Anglais. We looked at the girls and smiled, but they had no sense of humor. Instead of smiling back they just stammered, "Pardon, Messieurs!" and then turned into graven images. As soon as the door was opened they jumped into a waiting taxi without even telling the driver where they wanted to go. They seemed in an awful hurry.

The French girls are very pretty, (emphasis on the very, please), and as the American soldiers are very sentimental, (same emphasis), their courtships are largely conducted with smiles and smiles, eyes and sighs. I found one boy who had surmounted the difficulty of their not having a common language. He and his girl were using a conversation book, which is really a collection of frequently used sentences; arranged like the old fashioned Latin Jacks that you used to ride at college, one line French and the next one English. This youngster would turn over the pages until he found "I love you," then point to the place and sigh deeply. As his arm slipped around her waist, her nimble fingers would turn the pages until she found the French sentence that exactly expressed her sentiments-tableau. It was a rather slow process, but it seemed eminently satisfactory to them.

I saw an act of supreme heroism

that was all the more remarkable, because the young Frenchman was absolutely unconscious that he had done anything wonderful. A Captain and three privates ventured out into No Man's Land on a little scouting tour. They were discovered by Fritz, searchlights were turned on, and the German guns began to crack. The small party scurried for cover. Pierre Matin, more active than the rest, was soon in the trenches, followed immediately by the two other privates, but the Captain had fallen. Pierre missed him, and in a second was "over the top." He staggered back in a few moments, which seemed an age, with his precious load, and eighteen bullets in his body. He collapsed as soon as he had deposited his burden. When he recovered consciousness his first question was: "How is the Captain?"

When told that the Captain would recover he smiled the sweetest smile, and dropped off into a peaceful sleep. Later when I complimented him upon his gallantry he replied, simply and with amazement in his voice, "He is my Captainine."

The French women are also brave, as I saw demonstrated in the Champagne district, just back of the lines. The Germans were uncomfortably close and their cannon commanded the surrounding territory. They, however, were not shooting all the time, and the grapes must be gathered. The women adopted the expedient of working the vineyards between the bombardments and seeking shelter when one began. They seemed happy and unconcerned at their work. If I had to gather the grapes the thirsty world might have gone dry for the next ten years. Wine is not good for it anyhow.

Now for the shadows. This is the place for those not lugubriously inclined to stop. If they read further it is at their own peril.

We Americans have not felt the war; we have only an academic acquaintance with it, being so far removed from its horrors. The press despatchers tell us that there is much misery among those who live in the devastated war area, but the news is too general, it does not strike home. We cannot visualise their suffering, nor realise the inhuman brutalities that are inflicted on them by the unscrupulous Hun. I will tell you a few instances that came under my personal observation, to try and give you a glimpse of the true conditions. They are not isolated cases; similar things are happening every day in Belgium, Servia, and France. One day in Flanders I saw a fragile girl not more than 20 years old seated on the roadside distractingly crooning over a wan little babe. She started to run at my approach, but was too weak, nature was exhausted. I spoke to her kindly, telling her not to be afraid. She replied in the quaintest Walloon French:

"Monsieur, I have learned to be afraid of all men, but I must speak. Give me food for my baby, he is starving! He has had nothing to eat, for two days except a little milk that a poor woman gave him yesterday. I have had so little to eat during the last month that my breaths have gone dry; there is not one drop for him."

I took her in my car to find some place of refuge. On the journey she told me her sad story.

"We were very happy, Henri and I; we had our little farm, all paid for, our fruit orchard, two cows, and plenty of chickens. We worked hard and were saving a bit for the baby that was to come. Then the war broke out and Henri joined the army. One day some German soldiers rode up and the officer gruffly asked me where my husband was. I told him that he was where he belonged--fighting for his country. When I said that one of his men knocked me down with a gun; see that ugly scar over my eye, that is where he hit me. I suppose they thought I was dead, for they left me lying on the ground. When I came to my pretty little house, it was gone--burned up. The cowshed was all that was left, and I had to live in it. My baby was born in a cow stall, like the babe of Bethlehem."

"The neighbors helped me all they could, but they had very little for

themselves. I got along somehow, men. The family fortunes had been entirely destroyed by the war, so this little French flower, as beautiful and delicate as a piece of Dresden china, was left without means of support. In keeping with the ruling of the German conquerors, that women who are not able to provide for themselves must be sent to Germany and put to work, she was carried far inland and given most menial tasks to do--tasks far beyond her strength. A German Captain noticed her extreme beauty, so one day, with a typically boorish attempt at being gallant, told her that she was too beautiful a girl to work so hard, and ended by offering to take her under his protection. On her insignificant refusal, her tasks were increased, and her former meager supply of food diminished. The work was so hard, the surroundings who were no sign of human life. The men gone to war, the children dead for lack of proper nourishment, and the women carried off into slavery by the human jackals that infest this once fair land. The old and infirm, the young and the helpless, suffer from actual want; the relentless hand of fate has them in its thrall. There is hardly a family that has not lost some member, and not a hamlet but which has its mourners."

Such scenes are so indelibly impressed on my mind that I can bear yet the wail of the infant crying for its mother, who will never return. I can see the face of the father who had come home to find his family gone either dead or having suffered a worse fate at the hands of the enemy. I can see the smoking ruins of some formerly prosperous village, now nothing but a mass of debris. I can see the farms, once the homes of a thrifty peasantry, now a series of shellholes, nothing growing on them but weeds and with no sign of human life. The men gone to war, the children dead for lack of proper nourishment, and the women carried off into slavery by the human jackals that infest this once fair land. The old and infirm, the young and the helpless, suffer from actual want; the relentless hand of fate has them in its thrall. There is hardly a family that has not lost some member, and not a hamlet but which has its mourners."

dead, because she had protected her honor from her father's murderer. Such scenes are so indelibly impressed on my mind that I can bear yet the wail of the infant crying for its mother, who will never return. I can see the face of the father who had come home to find his family gone either dead or having suffered a worse fate at the hands of the enemy. I can see the smoking ruins of some formerly prosperous village, now nothing but a mass of debris. I can see the farms, once the homes of a thrifty peasantry, now a series of shellholes, nothing growing on them but weeds and with no sign of human life. The men gone to war, the children dead for lack of proper nourishment, and the women carried off into slavery by the human jackals that infest this once fair land. The old and infirm, the young and the helpless, suffer from actual want; the relentless hand of fate has them in its thrall. There is hardly a family that has not lost some member, and not a hamlet but which has its mourners."

Let us pray God the front does not also enter our souls. In the meantime, let us, both as men and as a nation, say to our Allies, "We are coming, brothers, coming a hundred million strong."

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MORE PEACE MOVES BY AUSTRIA HINTED

Count Burian in Interview Indicates Further Efforts Will Be Made by Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, September 22.—A message from Berlin gives a lengthy interview with Count Burian, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, referring to the Allies' reception of the Austrian peace note, foresees fresh pacifist moves by the Central Powers.

He alleges that the note achieved one of its subsidiary purposes, having revealed differences in the opposing camp, of which the haste shown in President Wilson's reply is an outstanding example.

A message from Sofia states that Bulgaria acknowledges the Austrian peace note with the liveliest satisfaction and alleges that her aims do not conflict with the views of President Wilson with regard to the settling of the conflicts in the Balkans in conformity with the law of nationalities.

Amsterdam, September 24.—The Turkish Grand Vizier Talant Pasha, addressing the German-Turkish League at Constantinople, contended that all the rulers and peoples of the Central Powers, including that "august friend of humanity and civilisation, the Kaiser," wants peace. He claimed that the Central Powers were fighting for the small nations and the liberty of the world and appealed for fortitude in the face of temporary military failures.

(By French Wireless)

Lyons, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The German Government tries to make as much capital as possible from the Austrian peace offer both as regards the internal and foreign point of view and the German press is only listening to the official order when it tries to represent to the nations of the Entente that they are sacrificed to the warlike will of the imperial statesmen and on the other hand do their best to buoy the fighting morale of the German people. The Austro-German maneuvers are a complete failure and only show that the instigators are badly posted about the state of mind of the Allies, who are not influenced by such tricks.

As regards the German morale, the recent order of the day by Hindenburg clearly shows that the Austrian overtures had a different reception from the Central Powers than from the Adversaries.

VOLOGODSKY UNITES WITH GEN. HORVATH

Agreement Is Reached Whereby
Their Two Forces Will
Be Combined

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, September 24.—Vologodsky, the Premier of the Omsk Government, and General Horvath have reached an agreement whereby their forces unite.

Peking, September 25.—The Russian Legation has received a telegram dated Ufa, the 24th, from M. Wedenapine, who is in charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Samara Committee of the members of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, which unites the legal organs of authority in European Russia in a similar manner as the Siberian Government Committee represents all the Parties which have remained faithful to the Allies and have determined to continue the war against the Bolsheviks and Germans in alliance with the Czechoslovaks.

The decisions of the conference at Ufa, with the voluntary dissolution of the Vladivostok Government and the arrangement with General Horvath have practically resulted in the creation of a central authority for the whole of Russia.

The conference has decided to vest the supreme authority in five persons, who will be responsible to the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, which will be convened on January 1, 1919, and has nominated the following:

M. Avakassoff, Minister of the Interior in the last provisional Government; M. Vologodsky, Premier of the Siberian Government; M. Tchakovsky, the head of the Government of North Russia; Lieut-General Boldyrev, who has succeeded General Korniloff in command of the 8th Russian Army; M. Astroff, former Mayor of Moscow.

(American Wireless To Reuter) A Pacific Port, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Captain Ferdinand Pisecky, a former professor of Astronomy at the University of Prague, who is on his way to Siberia to aid in the struggle against Bolshevism, in a speech told how much the gallantry of the little band of Czechoslovaks operating in Russia means to the whole cause of world freedom. He declared that the utter dismemberment of the Austrian Empire is the only solution to the Slav problem in Europe and said that while a few powerful states, because of their ability to control an army, were able to rule and oppress small peoples, there was no central possibility of a settlement of the Central European question.

Wilson To Fix Price Of U.S. Cotton Crop

President Will Also Control Distribution of This Year's Production

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, September 21.—At a recent conference with the Senators representing the Cotton States President Wilson made it clear that he intended to fix the price of this year's cotton crops and to control its distribution.

French And British Raid On Italian Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, September 23.—An official communiqué reports:

On Asiago Plateau the French carried out a brilliant coup-de-main eastward of Sismol, penetrated deeply into the enemy's lines and took 100 prisoners.

The British raided the Austrian lines northward of Asiago and brought back prisoners.

In Macdonald on the night of the 21st we continued to pursue the enemy.

After an advance of twelve kilometers and the capture of sixteen villages, our left wing and center reached by dawn the line Cairil-Dobrusotto-Musa-Oba. Our right carried the strong position of Munt Bobiste. Numerous prisoners have been captured.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March—The Whip Heizmann

Overture—The Cid of Bagdad Boleslav

Waltz—Wedding of the Winds Hall

Selection—The Mikado Sullivan

Sketch—In Coonland Bidgood

Selection—Macetana Wallace

A de Kriger, Conductor-In-Charge

News Brevities

Mail communications with Russia now exist as far as Samara, according to an announcement by the Postal Commissioner of the Chinese Post Office.

Dr. N. L. Downs returned to Shanghai yesterday from Japan, traveling by way of Korea.

To aid the janitors and other attendants of the Nanyang College in their education, classes have been formed for the fall term this year in English, Chinese and Mathematics under the direction of Mr. Tang Wen-chia, President of the institution. These employees will have an opportunity to study the subjects an hour a day from 7 to 8 o'clock every evening.

Captain Douglas Valentine, son of Mr. J. Valentine of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., has been promoted Major in the R. A. M. C. It is learned.

Suit against the Macdonell-Chow Corporation was filed by Mr. H. Leslie Ford in the United States Court for China yesterday on a breach of contract claim. The plaintiff alleges that he was engaged on a three years' contract but was discharged after working a few months. The suit is for \$1,600.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order book for the week ending September 21:

Health Department.—Miss M. Van Wijnbergh, candidate for an appointment as Probationer Nurse, was permitted to terminate her service on September 13.

Educational Department.—Mr. D. Glaue is appointed to the Educational Staff on six months' probation from September 1.

The temporary service of Mr. P. Rinaldo, Assistant Master in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, will terminate on September 22.

The service of Miss L. Hiron, Matron in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, is extended from February 1, 1918, as temporary Matron.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine service took place during the week: China Merchants Steam Navigation Company—second officer of the Hasan, Mr. A. Y. Gudmensen, transferred to the Chiyuen; third engineer of the Hsinchi, Mr. F. E. Hall, returned from sick leave; third engineer of the Hsinchi, Mr. B. Demee, to the Kiangyung and Mr. E. F. Ellifson, appointed second officer of the Hasan.

Interport Lawn Bowls

Hongkong triumphed over Hankow in the Interport competition at the Lawn Bowls Club yesterday afternoon by 25 points to 8.

Hankow was first to tally but was passed in the second inning and from then until the finish was emphatically behind, Hongkong scoring with determined persistency.

Today the J. G. C. men tackle Hankow.

Following are yesterday's results:

Results.	Totals.
Ends. H'k'ow. H'k'ow. H'k'ow. H'k'ow.	Ends. H'k'ow. H'k'ow. H'k'ow. H'k'ow.
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1
2 0 3 1	0 3 1 3
3 1 0 2	1 2 3 5
4 0 4 2	0 4 2 7
5 1 0 3	1 3 7 11
6 0 1 3	0 1 3 8
7 0 3 2	0 3 2 13
8 0 2 2	0 2 2 13
9 1 0 4	1 4 13
10 0 1 4	0 1 4 14
11 0 1 4	0 1 4 15
12 0 3 4	0 3 4 18
13 1 0 5	1 5 18
14 0 1 5	0 1 5 19
15 0 3 5	0 3 5 22
16 1 0 6	1 6 22
17 1 0 7	1 7 22
18 1 0 8	1 8 22
19 0 1 8	0 1 8 23
20 0 1 8	0 1 8 24
21 0 1 8	0 1 8 25

NERVOUS PEOPLE ARE INEFFICIENT

How to Combat Neurasthenia

The present high tension of life is productive of a form of nervous debility called neurasthenia, which is characterized by worry, irritability, oversensitiveness and headache. The neurasthenic means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy; the condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The proper treatment is one of moderation in diet, reducing a true tonic, not a stimulant. As the nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, any treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. And because Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood they have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia and nervous disorders.

While promptly effective, Dr. Williams' pink pills contain no harmful stimulants, are perfectly safe, and cause no drug habit. Obtain them now by getting a supply from any chemist, or direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Szechuan Road, Shanghai. The price \$1.50 per bottle, \$8.00 for 6) includes postage.

FRIM—Useful information is contained in the free book, "The Nervous and their Needs," send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

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Spare parts, accessories, tyres, general supplies on hand
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SEE OUR NEW CARS

We have Chandlers, Premiers, Hupmobiles, Chevrolets, Maxwells, and Indian motorcycles in stock.

Demonstrations from either Garage

The Shanghai Garage Company

HSIUNG AND TANG MEET FOR IMPORTANT CONFAB

Understood Generals Were To Discuss Relations of North And South At Chungking

China Press Correspondence
Chengtu, September 6.—General Hsiung Keh-wu has gone to Chungking to meet General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan. Though the subject of the Conference has not leaked out it is understood that the whole relations between the North and the South will be discussed and if the Southern government continues the matter of who will be its President will come under consideration.

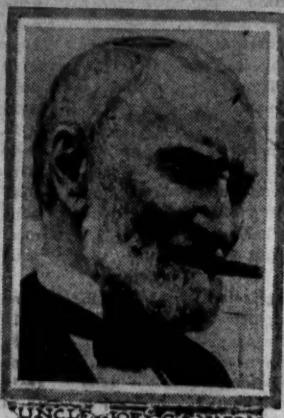
When General Hsiung's attention was drawn to the statement in the foreign newspapers that he had tried to sell to the Japanese the rights of erecting electric power plants on the Chengtu plain he at once denied it and asked that an official contradiction be sent to the press.

At present the local government are disbanding several regiments of troops. Two days ago a number of these paid off soldiers assembled in the Northern suburb with the intention of making trouble. But the General in command being a man of some mettle promptly fired on them killing and wounding 20 and imprisoning 40. The others fled helter-skelter.

The Kuanhsien opium troubles are over. The local felons have had to submit to a superior force from Chengtu. This means that the military will reap the tax-harvest and not the petty leaders on the spot. It would be interesting to know the amount of this opium revenue about which there has been so much quarrelling. Anyway it represents a pretty big sum for there has been a great crop in the mountains at Mongkong, Lifan and Songpan.

The rice harvest is the best this Autumn since that of 1911. We only want a strong government now to put everything right.

In the South-west at Klangchow there is severe fighting going on between the soldiers and robbers. During the Summer large bands of the latter got so bold as to erect stockholds among the foothills and terrorise the country side. Last month they raided and looted so far and wide that at length the military had no help for it but to move out against them. At first it appears there was a secret league between the two but the robbers got out of hand and fresh soldiers had to be called in. It is to be hoped the work of clearing them out will go on effectively. Up to date two robber chiefs have been killed, one stockhold demolished and a lot of thieves' nests burned.

'Uncle Joe' Nears Record**UNCLE JOE CANNON**

If "Uncle Joe" Cannon is re-elected next November it will be his twenty-second term in the House of Representatives, a service of forty-four years. This will equal the record of the late William Boyd Allison, of Iowa, but part of the latter's service was in the House and part in the Senate. "Uncle Joe" has surpassed all other present and former members in length of service in the House. He was elected first in 1873 and has served since with the exception of defeats in 1890 and 1912.

BOMBS AND PROPAGANDA RAINED ON TURK CAPITAL

Allied Aircraft Attack Constantinople; Bruges Docks And Enemy Factories Also Favoured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Between the 17th and the 21st the contingents of the Royal Air Force attached to the navy made four successful raids on Bruges Docks, dropping eight tons of bombs.

They also successfully bombed five aerodromes.

In the course of fighting in the air they destroyed six enemy machines and drove down five out of control. Three of ours are missing.

A hostile balloon was shot down and fell in flames on the balloon camp, setting fire to three hangars, all of which were burned out.

In co-operation with the Greek naval aircraft we bombed Constantinople on the nights of the 20th and 21st. Bombs burst on Haidar Pasha station and also on the buildings northward of the Admiralty and in Stambul, where many thousands of propaganda leaflets were dropped.

One Greek and one British machine did not return.

London, September 23.—Air Ministry official. Twenty-two and a half tons of bombs were dropped on the night of the 20th.

On the night of the 21st our aeroplanes bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes and attacked and hit the blast furnaces at Hagendingen and Rombach.

A total of 154 tons of bombs were dropped.

All our machines returned.

CASE OF CAILLAUX OF GRAVER IMPORT

Trial By Senate Held To Indicate More Serious Situation Than Anticipated

DIFFERS FROM MALVY CASE

Senate Was Asked By Malvy To Try Him, But Is Convened By President To Try Caillaux

Paris, August 17.—It is now generally believed here that the fact that Joseph Caillaux will be tried by the Senate sitting as a high court and not by court-martial must be interpreted as meaning that the case against him, which has been under investigation by Captain Bouchardon for several months, has been found to be much more serious than was hitherto supposed.

It must not be forgotten that the form of the proceeding against Caillaux is entirely different from that in the case of Malvy. It was at his own request that Malvy was sent before the Senate for trial, and the preliminary inquiry into the case was conducted by a committee appointed by the Senate. Caillaux, on the other hand, was arrested in the ordinary way and was accused of exchanging intelligence with the enemy and of carrying on a commerce with the enemy.

Under Article 12 of the French constitutional law "the Senate may be constituted as a court of justice by a decree of the President of the Republic, given in the Cabinet council, for the purpose of trying any person accused of an attempt against the safety of the State." The same article provides that where preliminary investigation has been begun by the ordinary courts this decree may be issued at any moment before the accused is formally sent for trial.

The effect of the decree convoking the Senate for the trial of Caillaux will be that the results of the long and complicated inquiry conducted by Bouchardon will be handed over to the Senate. All the circumstances will then be examined afresh by the same committee of investigation which handled the Malvy affair. This committee was appointed for twelve months. As in the Malvy case, it will be on their report that the matter will formally come before the Senate in open court.

The difference in the work of the committee on this occasion, however, will be that, whereas in the Malvy case its powers were limited to making an inquiry and reporting the result to the Senate, in the case of Caillaux the committee will have the duty of examining witnesses and dealing with all the circumstances from the foundation, and will then have to decide whether formal prosecution shall follow or the proceeding be dropped. In a word, the Senate Committee will act very much after the manner of the American Grand Jury, and either throw out the bill against Caillaux or sanction his prosecution. The Senate probably will be convened for September 17, and the whole matter over to the committee, already appointed, and then adjourn for the committee to conduct its inquiry.

Formal notification of the sentence on Malvy was today posted throughout France, as provided by the judgment of the Senate.

CZECHS FIGHT BRAVELY ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Defeat Of Austrian Attacks Answers Propaganda Circulated From Vienna

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 24.—An official despatch from Rome dated the 23rd reports:

The Italian press publishes detailed descriptions of an action in which the Czechoslovaks on the Italian front were attacked by two columns of Magyar and Hungarian troops. For a moment they gave way but then delivered a counter-attack, retook the lost ground and dispersed the enemy.

The episode serves as a denial of the recent allegations in the Austrian press that the Czechoslovaks have been forced to fight against their will and surrendered whenever an opportunity occurs.

The Italian Supreme Command has expressed unstinted admiration for the Czechoslovaks and the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando has telegraphed congratulations to the Secretary of the Czechoslovak Council in Paris.

The Italian troops in Macedonia recently stormed the enemy front lines, occupied several villages and captured numerous prisoners. Fighting continues.

Public opinion in Italy shows the greatest interest for the new Austrian peace maneuver, which consists of the dissemination in neutral and Allied countries of rumors that separate peace negotiations are proceeding between Italy and Austria-Hungary. This is merely the usual Austrian effort to persuade its own people that discord exists among the Allies whereas the solidarity of the Entente was revealed in the recent unanimity with which they rejected the Austrian peace proposal.

GERMANY SHOWS FEAR OF ECONOMIC WAR

Von Stein Blames Present Distress And Future Danger On Great Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 24.—von Stein, the Secretary of State for the Imperial Economic Department, addressing the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, attributed the present distress and the danger of future distress to Great Britain, who had stirred up the economic war. If an economic war was forced upon Germany after the war, the German people must unfold all their powers to counteract it.

KAISER CAN HAVE PEACE

Tomorrow, Said Lloyd George, If He Will Accept America's Formula

The text of Lloyd George's little speech to a division of American troops made on the American front in France on July 5, a part of which was cabled to this country, is here given in full as published in the London papers of July 8:

"General—, I desire to congratulate you on being in command of such a fine body of men. When I see them I am glad that they are on our side and not on the other. We are anxious

to see many more thousands come across the ocean. The fact that you are here at all is a source of great joy to all of us.

"At the same time it is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. He was assured by his advisers that America was so pacific that there was no danger of it coming in. Of course, a mistake was committed. He has gone from folly to folly.

"His next illusion was that even if you declared war you could not get here. His advisers said all the ships would be sunk and there would be no means remaining to bring you across the sea. Now that the first million Americans have arrived the Kaiser is beginning to realise that defeat, sure, certain, and inevitable, is staring him in the face. Chateau-Thierry opened the Kaiser's eyes to another mistake.

Yesterday in Paris I saw your comrades who had fought at Chateau-Thierry carrying their flag. And they carried it high, proud of the fact that they had not lowered it on the battle-fields of Europe.

"You are fighting for the liberties of

the world. In your facts alone we have a source of great hope. We see there determination to win, and we are confident President Wilson yesterday made it clear what we are fighting for.

"If the Kaiser and his advisers will accept the conditions voted by the President they can have peace with America, peace with France, and peace with Great Britain tomorrow. But he has given no indication of any intention to do so. Because he won't do so is the very reason why we are all fighting.

"What are we here for? Not because we covet a single yard of German soil. Not because we desire to dispossess Germany of her inheritance. Not because we desire to deprive a people of its legitimate rights. We are fighting for the great principles laid down by the President. I am delighted to have seen these men here near the field of the greatest battle the world has ever known. We stand here, as a great American has said, at Armageddon, and we are fighting for the Lord."

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By Appointment

To H.M. The King.

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"****MAIN LINE.****ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express E	Local	Local
Zahkou	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	...	14.50	15.50	...
Hungchow	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	...
Chaochow	dep.	7.58	9.22	10.38	...	15.12	16.18	...
Lingchi Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	...	15.30	16.29	...
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	12.35	15.00	16.00	17.65
Lingchi Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	12.42	15.30	16.29	18.12

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie & Goods	Express E	
Zahkou	dep.	8.30	9.55	10.60	...	12.30	13.30	15.50
Hungchow	dep.	8.40	9.64	10.70	...	12.40	13.40	15.60
Chaochow	dep.	8.44	9.68	10.74	...	12.44	13.44	15.64
Lingchi	dep.	8.48	9.72	10.78	...	12.48	13.48	15.68
Zahkou	dep.	8.52	9.76	10.82	...	12.52	13.52	15.72
Shanghai South	dep.	8.55	9.80	10.85	...	12.55	13.55	15.75
Lingchi Junction	dep.	8.60	9.85	10.90	...	12.60	13.60	15.80
Zahkou	dep.	8.65	9.90	10.95	...	12.65	13.65	15.85

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie & Goods	Express E
Zahkou	dep.	8.70	9.95	11.00</td			

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 25, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 5/6 = Tls. 3.64
@ exch. 73.6 = Mex. \$4.94
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 131 = Tls. 76.32
@ 73.6 = Mex. \$102.71
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.3
Shai Gold Bars: 978 tael Tls. 270
Copper Cash per tael 1804
Native Interest 16
Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 49d.
Bank Rate of Discount 8%
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 26.08
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/6
London Demand 5/6
India T.T. 366
Paris T.T. 728
Paris Demand 7312
New York T.T. 48
New York Demand 131
Hongkong T.T. 68
Japan T.T. 45
Batavia T.T. 69
Singapore T.T. 428
Banks Buying Rates
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
Sakellaridis 30.19d.
London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/8d
London 4 m/s. Dcys. 24.62d
Price of Good Middling 4/8d
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/9
London 6 m/s. Dcys. 4/9
Paris 4 m/s. 75d
New York o/d. 1321
New York 4 m/s. Dcys. 135

Bourses Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate for
Roubles
Nominal

Roubles 1,450 =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 =Mex. \$9.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Ex. Tls. 1.85 @ 5/6 51
1 1 555 FRANCE 7.44
0.75 1192 Gold \$1
1 45 Yen 2.45
1 15 Rupees 4.19
1 1 — Roubles —
1 1 150 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, September 25, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
For Eastern Insurance Tls. 27.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.25
Oriental Cotton Tls. 61.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 153.00
Bukits Tls. 2.00
Semambus Tls. 0.50
S.M.C. 5% Debt 1912 Tls. 75.00
Yangtzeppoo (Ord.) Tls. 9.00
Unofficial
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 164.00 Dec.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 159.00 Dec.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 160.00 Dec.
Yangtzeppoo (Ord.) Tls. 9.00 September

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprietors.
Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Cotton Market

PARIS MORE HOPEFUL
OF RALLY IN RUSSIA

Believes Anti-Red Forces Can
Be Welded By Vigorous
Action Of Allies

WANTS, RAILROAD SEIZED

Mannerheim Trying To Rouse
The Finns To Resist Ger-
many's Demand For Help

Paris, August 16.—Opinion here, more, perhaps, than in any other Allied country, is keenly alive to the vital importance of the Russian situation at the present moment. It is realised that the Germans have already come to the conclusion that they must abandon all hope of being able to carry out more than a fraction of their plan for securing domination over the former empire of the Tsars, and that the reconstitution by the Allies of the Eastern front has already begun in a most promising fashion.

The vital need of this moment, therefore, as Paris sees it, is for the Allies to strain every effort to afford as much help as possible from Vladivostok and Archangel to enable the Czechos-Slovaks, the Russian troops under Alexieff and the groups of Cossacks who are threatening Moscow to combine their undoubtedly substantial forces into one coherent, unified fighting organisation which shall form the nucleus of a great army to restore Russia to her place in the Allied ranks.

In all the welter of disorder and sporadic effort which characterises Russia at this moment the outstanding factor from the Allied point of view is the wonderful work which is already being done by the Czechos-Slovaks. While Germany by every possible ruse and oppressive method has been vainly trying for months to organise into an offensive force the million or more of her own soldiers who were held as prisoners by the Russians, these Czechos-Slovaks, unwilling subjects who hated Austria and to whom capture by the Russians meant freedom from the yoke of their oppressor, voluntarily constituted themselves into an organisation whose one object was to get back to the Western front to fight.

Tendency of market: quiet, after firm.
Tendency of market: quiet, after
firm.
Tendency of market: quiet, after
firm.
Tendency of market: quiet, after
firm.

EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maithland and Fearon in their Exchange Circular for week ending September 25, write as follows:

Exchange.—The London and New York maximum prices for silver remain at 49d. and G. \$1.014 respectively. Our local rate for T.T. on London has also remained at 5/6. The market has been quiet, with 1d. premium for early delivery—current rate for December, and weak after Chinese New Year. We closed with an easy tendency. Arrivals of silver have brought our local stock of syces and Bar Silver up to over Tls. 27,000,000 and we understand that fresh arrivals may be expected in December. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at \$17,700,000 is \$300,000 higher than last week.

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, September 25, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official Kungyik @ Tls. 16.25 cash

SHOWING ON
Friday, Saturday,
Sunday, Monday

Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

AND
MATINEE ON SUNDAY

AT THE
VICTORIA
THEATRE

which they have seized from the Bolsheviks, this army by all reports has a fair supply of arms and munitions. Steady Progress Westward

From Ekaterinburg, Oura, and Orenburg they have been marching steadily westward to the Volga, driving the Bolsheviks before them. They have already reached the Volga and have taken possession of the important towns of Samara and Simbirsk, each having 15,000 inhabitants.

They have bombarded Kazan, another town of equal size, and are threatening both Nijinovgorod and Moscow itself, as the Maximilians admit. The fact that this gallant little army, which unexpectedly and miraculously appeared, already commands 200 miles along one of Russia's most important lines of water communication, has the sympathy of practically the whole of Russia, and the fact that it has at present only a thin screen of indifferent German troops against them renders it vitally important in French opinion that the Allies should do the impossible to send them substantial support from Archangel and Vladivostok, which are the two ends of the chain whose links when connected will form the reconstituted Russian front.

Japan and America, it is urged must take possession of the entire Trans-Siberian railway system, which would ensure an abundance of supplies for the Czechos-Slovak army in Europe. Russia, and from the other end of the chain from Archangel, where the Allies are now firmly established, an advance should be made into the adjoining provinces of Vologda. The occupation of Vologda would bring about a junction between Archangel and the Czechos-Slovaks and be a great step toward the reconstitution of the Allied Eastern front.

Bar Silver Hard Pressed By Germany

Germany's demand that Finland desist within a fortnight to co-operate in an expedition against the Allied troops on the Murman coast is interpreted here as being more a demand for permission to send German troops across Finnish territory than for actual fighting by Finnish troops, though, of course, troops are also desired. If the people had their way in the matter there is no doubt that the request would be refused and the refusal backed up, if necessary, by Finland fighting Germany. But, unfortunately, the people are not in control of the Government or their own army.

At present the power of the new Finnish Government is fully in the hands of Prime Minister Svinhufeld, who is a tool of Berlin. The bulk of the population is anti-German and desirous of strict neutrality, but Svinhufeld is backed by the presence of German cruisers on the Finnish coast and German troops are ready to violate Finland the same as Belgium. For political reasons Germany would prefer having technical consent to go in, as she does not want to run the risk in her present military and political difficulties of violating more neutral territory.

The Finnish people are not pro-ally to the extent of wanting to enter the war formally, but the bulk of the population is sympathetic with the Allies and there is a sense of deep gratitude to the French because she was the first power to recognise the independence of the new Finnish State. Germany also recognised that independence, but ever since has dictated to Finland what she must do in all domestic and foreign affairs, as shown, for example, by Germany's arranging all Finland's commercial agreements to suit the necessities of Berlin and by the German Foreign Office dictating terms of peace between Finland and the Bolsheviks of Russia.

Hope Of Rebuff To Berlin

Svinhufeld has been the agent who put through all these schemes. Still,

there is some hope that the Finnish people may assert themselves, overthrow the Svinhufeld Ministry, and defy Germany's demand for co-operation within fifteen days against the Allies on the Murman coast.

The hope that courage will be found for such a defiance is materially increased by the recent great successes of the Allied armies in France, by the advance of the Czechos-Slovaks in the east, and by the coming of the Allies almost simultaneously to Vladivostok and Archangel.

Considerable hope for the Finnish people and the Allies is also placed in the future movements of General Mannerheim, the most popular man in Finland today. He was in command of the Finnish Army against the Red Guards, but his removal from the army was forced by the German Government because of his resentment against Germany's dictation in Finnish affairs. Mannerheim is now the real leader of the anti-German party and is telling his people that they cannot use their own troops against the Allies or allow German troops to cross their territory without finding themselves involved in war against the Allies at the very moment when the Allies are becoming sure of complete and final victory.

Although the Murman coast expedition of the Allies aims specifically to restrict German submarine bases, it has two points in common with the Allied expedition by way of Vladivostok. Both enterprises are intended to give the Russian people themselves an opportunity of holding their own against the Bolsheviks, and a second common object is to maintain material contact and communication between the Allies and Russia. Indirectly, at least, Finland will share both of these benefits if she can hold out and defy her own Svinhufeld Ministry.

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Hope Of Rebuff To Berlin

Svinhufeld has been the agent who put through all these schemes. Still,

Eggs per doz. 15-17
Fowl per lb. 15-20
Geese each 60-80
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons 15-18
Plover " none
Quail 16-20
Snipe 14-16
Turkey per lb. 35-40
Teal each 16-18
Wild Duck 40-45
Wild Pigeons " none
Woodcock " none
Wild Geese " none

Fruit
Apricots per lb. none
Apples 2-15
Bananas 7-8
Cherries none
Coconuts each 12-18
Chestnuts per lb. 12-14
Figs per doz. 5-10
Grapes per lb. 16-20
Lemons each 8
Lichees per lb. none
Mangoes each none
Mongosteens per doz. 2-3
Melons each 2-3
Oranges per lb. none
Peaches 16-18
Pears 5-16
Pembangans " 8-8
Peeboes " none
Plums " none
Pumeleens 15-18
Pineapples " none
Strawberries " none
Walnuts 12-14

Vegetables
Artichokes each none
Asparagus per doz. 20-30
French Beans per lb. 8-10
Broad Beans " 2-10
Beetroot per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots per lb. none
Cabbage each 2-5
Carrots " 2-3
Cauliflower per bunch 2-3
Egg Plant per lb. 4-5

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

Paramount Pictures

PROGRAMME

For September 26th

SHOWING

"The Black Wolf"

In Five Parts

From the play by JEAN BARRYMORE

A stirring tale of Sunny Spain, with the great romantic Actor

Lou - Tellegen

Showing on Friday 27th

"THE ZEPPELIN'S
LAST RAID"

at the

Olympic Theatre

To-Night To-Night

A Gala Performance

for the Benefit of

Mr. J. BLEICHMANN

Presenting the wellknown Melo-

drama in 4 acts

Written by Mr. N. RAKOW

"The Wise Scholar"

With the co-operation of the

celebrated artist

Mr. S. GOURGE

And supported by the entire

company

Prices of Admission:

Box (4 Seats) \$8.00—Box Seat \$2.00

Dress Circle \$1.50—Stalls \$1.00

To-Morrow Night

Showing

Episodes 3 and 4 (4 Parts)

of the

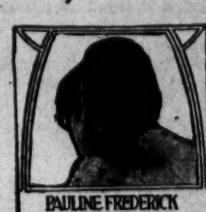
"Secret of the Submarine"

On Friday, 27th

"The Slave Market"



Special Music
Popular Prices



PAULINE FREDERICK

IN

"THE SLAVE MARKET"

See at the OLYMPIC THEATRE on Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 50,000,000.00

Successors of Agencies:

Bankok Hanol Saigon
Batiang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtse Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichou Feking Toulane
Haiphong Papouo Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot, General Manager. A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bubbles.

Capital (fully-paid) Frs. 55,000,000

Reserve Fund Frs. 36,980,000

R.P. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 2, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Changchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayevsk Vladivostok

Hankow O/Amur Yokohama

Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange, Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,

managers for China, Japan and India.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kuijiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KAWAHARA, Manager

Telephones:

Central 2318 Manager.

Central 2350 General Office.

Central 2356 General Office.

Central 4663 Compradora.

Central 4621 Night only.

Nederlandse Handel Maatschappij (NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital Guilders 70,000,000 (about 15,523,523

Reserve Fund Guilders 11,495,461 (about 15,66,258

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Pandjermanin Padang Soerakarta

Bandung Palenbang Tebing-Tingg

Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Teluk-Betong

Djokjakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Radja Samarang

Langas Singapore

Makassar Soerabaya

Medan London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current taels accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay Los Angeles S. Francisco

Buenos Ayres London Seattle

Calcutta Manilla Shanghai

Changchun Mukden Singapore

Dai Nippon Nagasaki

Hankow Newchwang Sydney

Hongkong New York Tientsin

Honolulu Osaka Tokyo

Kaiyuan Peking Tsinanfu

Kobe Rangoon Tsingtao

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

Manager.

Commercial Bank of China
Head office: SHANGHAI
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital 800,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital 12,370,000.00

Reserve Fund 31,390,523.68

Special Reserve Fund 31,390,523.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Talyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifong Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Anking Changsha

Dai Nippon Hangchow Nanchang

Moukden Ningpo Kiukiang

Newchwang Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsichow Canton

Tsinan Soochow Hongkong

Chefoo Wusih Swatow

Tsingtao Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HAWK ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

managers for China, Japan and India.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. Saturday, September 28, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

SHANGHAI, 1st August, 1918.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to inform the Public the new

Safety Deposit Vault

of this bank has been completed, and Safety Boxes

may be rented beginning from this day.

Booklets and Regulations will be given on application

Inspection invited

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED

PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS

September 5, 1918.

191806

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager,

Telephone No. 1478,

1 The Bund,

Assurance Franco-Asiatique

FIRE AND MARINE

5 Avenue Edouard VII

J. BEUDIN and M. SPEELMAN,

Sailed from Shanghai

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

BANKS

H. K. and S. B. 5235

Chartered 571

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 28	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 29	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. Co.	
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. R. D. Co.	
Oct. 6	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Br. T.K.K.	
Oct. 11	—	Vancouver	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 26	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 27	—	San Francisco	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Siberia Maru	Br. T.K.K.	
Nov. 3	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 21	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco			

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 27	—	N'asaki, Kobe & Y'hamo	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	—	M'joi, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	N'asaki, Kobe, Y'hamo	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 4	—	Nagasaki	Amakaze Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 5	—	M'joi, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	M'joi, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 8	—	N'asaki, Kobe & Y'hamo	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 14	—	Kobe	Shizuka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 16	—	M'joi, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 27	—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 29	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	Marseilles	Taisaku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 26	10.00	Ningpo	Kiansteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 26	1.30	Amoy, Hong'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 27	4.30	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 28	—	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	—	D.L. Amoy, and Swatow.	Singan	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 30	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 29	—	D.L. Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	—	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 26	10.00	Wuchow, Tsin, Tsin, Tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 27	—	Newchwang	Towson	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 27	3.00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobu Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 29	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & Tsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & Tsin	Shunhun	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 4	4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tales Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyu	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Panting	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luensi	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

P.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents	
Sept. 25	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Sept. 25	—	Foochow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Sept. 25	—	Hongkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Sept. 25	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanking Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 25	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hawata	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 25	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 25	—	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 25	—	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	T'ye	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
WTW	—	Kinsha	Hainchi	Br. g-b				
WTW	—	Quirios	Kwangtang	Br. J. M. & Co.				
WTW	—	Samar	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.				
WTW	—	Snipe	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.				
WTW	—	Widgeon	Monteagle	Br. g-b				
WTW	Sept. 10	Cruise	Bee	Br. g-b.				
WTW	Sept. 24	Cruise	Shikotan Maru	Jap.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain Wm. Phillip, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Taku Maru, Captain Y. T. Tachigui, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kalsha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Taku Maru, 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, September 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yauyung, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Friday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Central Wharf on Friday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CAN-
TON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suyang, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, September 26, at 11.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Business and Official Notices



Notice to Exporters

Exporters are hereby notified that this Consulate-General has been instructed not to certify invoices for ocean shipments to the United States made on or after October 1, 1918, of any commodity other than coin, bullion, currency, or commodities covered by general licenses PBF Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 20, except upon receipt in each case of the import license number by this Consulate-General direct from the Department of State. Import licenses are valid for ocean shipments made within 90 days from the date of the license.

Notice to Steamship Companies

Steamship companies are hereby notified that no importations into the United States over \$100 in value will be permitted to be unloaded from any ship unless covered by an invoice duly certified at the point of shipment or by a document legally equivalent to such an invoice. Shipments not so covered will be required to be returned to the point of origin at the expense of the carrier.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
19489



NOTICE

The American Consulate-General is in receipt of instructions to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation into the United States from overseas of animal hair other than horse-hair, Angora goat-hair, camel-hair, and the hair of other like animals have been revoked as to all shipments covered by ocean bills of lading dated later than September 15, 1918.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
19489

Large Quantity of Provisions For Sale

WHOLESALE ONLY.

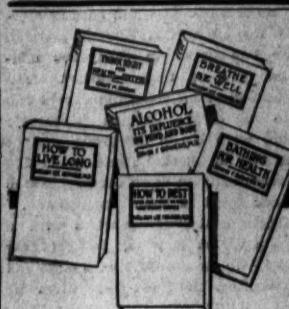
Canned Fruits, Getz Best, Del Monte, S & W Sardines, Kraft's Cheese, Baker's Co., Carnation Cream, Alpine Milk, Australian Ham and Bacon, Dried Fruits, Asparagus, Lea & Perrins, Sauce, Olive Oil, French Champagne, etc, etc; Apply to
13 Nanking Road, Second floor
Room No. 7.
19457

Change of Address

The undersigned beg to announce that, commencing October 1st next, their offices will be removed to No. 1 Hongkong Road, where all communications should be addressed.
WILLIAM JACKS AND CO.
Telephone No. "Central 2796."
19447

British Corporation

Please note that Mr. W. S. Campbell has resigned the Surveyorship of the British Corporation Register of Shipping for Shanghai and District and from the 10th day of September, 1918, Mr. Chas. H. Tricker has been appointed as their Surveyor.
(Address): 7 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai.
By Order of the Secretary of British Corporation.
19445



Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.
Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and
Vacuum Bottles.
19487

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2537.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7a The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,
N. O. LINDSELL,
Acting Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.
19444

NOTICE

We beg to notify that Mr. Charles Stone is no longer in our employ, and has had no connection with our firm since May 1, 1918.
GANDE, PRICE & CO.
19439.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

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Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

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MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialist for rheumatism and
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years' experience in U.S.A. Patients
attended at their residences by ar-
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Prof. I. K. SETO.
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuan Road

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces,
Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of

FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE

ANNOUNCEMENT

The management of
The Astor House Hotel
announce that commencing TUESDAY,
October 1st, they will resume their regular

Tea Dances
each Tuesday and Friday from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Dinner Dances De Luxe
served in the BALLROOM every

Thursday Night
commencing at 8 p.m. at \$3.00 per cover.

Regular Saturday Night dances
commencing at 10 p.m.

Music by

Astor House Hotel Orchestra
For reservation please apply to Superintendent of Service

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

"NATIONAL"

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 62 in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



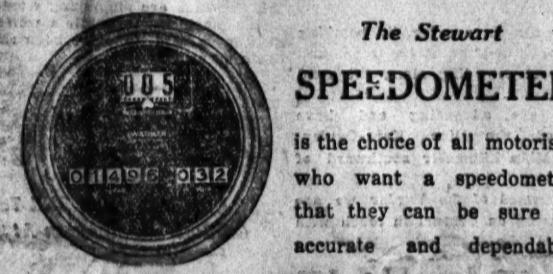
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With Leatherette
Carrying Case

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who want a speedometer
that they can be sure is
accurate and dependable

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MASON & CO.

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No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone
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ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

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LESSONS in English, Spanish and
drawing, given by young lady.

Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA
PRESS.

19412 S. 28

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: European with know-
ledge of stock accounting. Apply
to Box 464, THE CHINA
PRESS.

19455 S. 26

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DANCING

MODERN DANCING: Miss
Mollie Willoughby, of London and
New York, latest One-step, Fox-
Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc.

Individual instruction. No classes.

By appointment, letter or phone.

Astor House Hotel.

19448 O-6

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sultant, syndicate, journalistic, com-

mercial and official translator work

undertakes translation in English

and Chinese of agreements, peti-

tions, letters, legal documents, adver-

tisements, and commercial docu-

ments etc. Please apply to Chang

Nich-yun, 1 Museum Road, or

P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite

West End Lane.

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